

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1841.

No. 1.

BAD EFFECTS OF BREATHING IMPURE AIR.

BY DR. ELMORE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the various inventions and improvements which distinguish the age we live in, it is lamentable to observe what little attention has been paid to the ventilation of apartments in which we are destined to pass the greater portion of our lives, and in which a constant and well-regulated supply of the element we breathe is so essential to mental enjoyment, as well as the sustention and prolongation of life.

This inattention can only be accounted for either by the want of education in the major part of that class of persons who call themselves builders, and who content themselves with executing their work, and getting it off their hands with as little expense and loss of time as possible; or an apprehension, on the part of those who aspire to the more elevated designation of architects, that the introduction of anything new would expose them to the charge of a want of taste, or of that acquaintance with the style of the ancients to which it is the fashion so strictly to adhere, imitation being, in their opinions, more deserving of commendation than originality of design, or a desire to meet the improvements of the age; and fashion, of more importance than health. If they construct our doors and windows in so superior a manner as to exclude every possible particle of air, they flatter themselves with having attained an advantage to which the inhabitants of ancient Greece and Rome did not aspire; and when they arrive at that degree of perfection which will enable them to exclude this element altogether, they will, no doubt, be entitled to an increased meed of praise from medical practitioners, heirs-at-law, undertakers, &c. They should, however, recollect, in their apparent anxiety for imitation, that the ancient architects of warmer climates did not overlook the necessity of a free admission of air; and also, that a constant supply and free circulation of this element is as necessary for sustaining life, as a given quantity for the combustion of the fuel we require to warm our apartments: our builders, nevertheless, only provide for the latter, as if the former, although the more important, was of minor consideration; or, that they conceived the chimney-draught sufficient for both purposes, when in reality it does not answer that for which it is principally intended; as by far the greater portion of the heat generated in our open fire-places is carried up the chimney by sharp currents of air from occasional openings of doors, or such crevices as it may force its way through. It is, moreover, frequently productive of serious bodily injuries, particularly to

those of delicate frames; while it cannot be sufficient for the purposes of wholesome ventilation, this air being colder than that already in the room, is consequently of greater specific gravity, and must form a lower stratum, not unfrequently felt by those placed round the fire, suffering from an undue proportion of heat at one side and of cold at the other.

It should also be borne in mind, that the openings of our fire-places being seldom more than three or four feet from the floor, the upper stratum of air which we breathe is neither removed nor purified by this under current, and must, from being breathed over and over again, be productive of most prejudicial effects, and that the contamination of this atmosphere is considerably augmented at night by the combustion of lights. It has been ascertained that the quantity of air breathed by an ordinary-sized person is about two thousand cubic feet per hour; and that two mould candles consume as much of the oxygen of this air as a human being; and that the nitrogen and carbonic acid gas which remain are peculiarly inimical to animal life, and that when carried up by the currents occasioned by combustion and respiration, they form an upper stratum where they remain, and must be repeatedly inspired before they make their escape into the chimney, the only ventilating flue with which our houses are provided.

It should also be observed, that the heat thus generated is in proportion to the quantity of oxygen abstracted from the atmosphere, which enters into combination with the carburetted hydrogen of the flame of candles, coal-gas, oil, or other inflammable matter, from which light is produced. That every cubic foot of carburetted hydrogen consumed unites, on an average, with two cubic feet of oxygen (that portion of the atmosphere required to support animal life); and that the product of this combustion is about two and a half inches of water and one of carbonic acid gas, which, when inhaled in its pure state, proves instantly fatal; and the greater the proportion we inhale, in addition to the vapors evolved from the lungs and skin, the more pernicious the effect.

Supposing, for example, that the perfect lighting of an ordinary-sized apartment requires fifteen cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen per hour, this would form about a pint and a half of water, and fifteen cubic feet of carbonic acid gas; for whenever carburetted hydrogen gas is burned with oxygen, or atmospheric air, these are the products of the combustion, whether the carburetted hydrogen is obtained from wax, tallow, oil, or coal. If, therefore, this lighting continues in an unventilated apartment for seven hours, one gallon of water is produced, the greater part of which will be deposited on the walls, windows, furniture, polished metal, or other cold surfaces with which it comes in contact; and to some articles of this nature it is known to prove highly prejudicial, in addition to the injury to health occasioned by an increased quantity of moisture, mixed with the air we breathe. As one of the principal functions performed by this air for the preservation of health, is to carry off with it a considerable quantity of vapor, in order to prevent its undue accumulation in the lungs, it is, therefore, evident, that after it has been already so loaded it cannot properly perform these functions, and that consumption and other complaints are thus frequently induced.

The prejudicial effects of carbonic acid gas (which is the same as the choke-damp of mines) as well as the nitrogen of the air, which is set free by the abstraction of the oxygen (and amounts in quantity to four times that of the oxygen), are well known, and ought by all possible means to be provided against. This has been attended to within the last few years in our public hospitals, and the mortality in consequence considerably decreased; and likewise in several of our manufactories and public establishments, where the diseases generated by the number of persons congregated in such establishments have been proportionably diminished. In the House of Commons, also, where hundreds of members, with hundreds of candles burning at night, tended so much to vitiate the atmosphere, important improvements in lighting, as well as ventilation, have been recently made; but in our domestic establishments little or no attention has been paid to this important subject, and the foundation of a variety of diseases must be the result, particularly from the foul air breathed at balls, or other crowded assemblies.

The confinement of air in our churches and places of public worship must also be highly prejudicial, as we are frequently exposed to an atmosphere, on entering one of these edifices in the summer months, ten or fifteen degrees below that of the external air, independent of the stagnant state in which it has been allowed to remain during a whole week, often vitiated, in a greater degree, by the gaseous matter evolved from human remains; and even in private houses much inconvenience is experienced from the stagnant state of the atmosphere in close and gloomy weather, as the entire basis of ventilation depends on the possibility of producing a constant circulation as well as supply of this element. Close stoves are also objectionable when made of iron, and heated to a certain temperature, as oxide of iron is produced by the powerful attraction of that metal for oxygen, and the formation of ammoniacal gas by the mixture of the nitrogen, which remains, with hydrogen, acting on our bodies and olfactory nerves.

But if stoves were constructed of masonry throughout, as in many other countries, or of fire-tiles, or porcelain plates, imbedded in mortar, with well-regulated flues, they would be far preferable to open fire-places; this substitution of imperfect conductors of heat being not only consistent with the soundest principles of economy in the preservation of heat, and its more uniform distribution through apartments, but more conducive to health than bringing the air in contact with iron stoves or pikes. Our desire, however, for polished metals in almost every department of our domestic appendages, united to the interests of the furnishing ironmongers, to whom these matters are usually left, must operate, in no small degree, in determining the prevailing taste for this commodity. Porcelain stoves may, nevertheless, be made sufficiently ornamental for those who prefer health to fashion; and when apartments are provided with well-regulated apertures and flues through their ceilings into the adjoining chimneys, to carry off the air vitiated by respiration and combustion, a sufficient degree of heat may be obtained with a sufficient supply of that element, without which it is impossible to maintain health.

The healthy appearance of those who pass the greater part of their

time in the open air, sufficiently indicates its advantages. Armies are also well known to have greater numbers on the sick-list when well housed, and what is considered comfortably settled in quarters, than when exposed in a campaign to the vicissitudes of the season for weeks and months, without any other covering than the canopy of heaven, or occasionally of a tent or hut, or the shade of a tree. These facts ought to satisfy us that we should admit the air as freely as possible, and provide, at the same time, for its escape through the ceilings of our apartments at all seasons of the year, as the temporary and often imaginary inconvenience of a little cold, when compared with the decided disadvantages of breathing impure air, is by far the lesser evil.

Where ventilation in large establishments or public buildings can only be obtained by artificial means, it is produced by pumping air in, or drawing it out, by a fan worked by steam, or other adequate power, and affording it the means of free circulation, either cooled, heated, or in its natural state, through well-regulated apertures in the floors, walls or ceilings; and in coal-mines, by flues or shafts, in which constant currents of air are maintained by the combustion of fuel or coal-gas. This system might also be easily introduced into houses already built by means of the existing chimneys, but with still greater facility, if our architects and builders were to direct their attention to these points when erecting new ones.

The importance of this subject has been frequently pointed out by scientific men of considerable eminence, without attracting that attention which would have been the means of preventing many persons from being imperceptibly hurried to an untimely end. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the powerful engine of the press will continue to lend its aid in exposing these evils, until it impresses upon the public mind, and more particularly upon our architects and builders, the urgent necessity of providing against them. Is it not possible to make the heat produced in the lighting of apartments available for their perfect ventilation? If any of these gentlemen succeed in so doing, they will be entitled to greater gratitude, for this achievement in the purification of an element so essential to the preservation of our lives, than any claimed by those heroes whose victories have contributed so much to the miseries of the human race, and the destruction of the human species. But we ought not, perhaps, to be so much surprised at the slow march of intellect in this respect, when we find so many centuries to have elapsed before it was so generally admitted, as at present, that pure water, another element bountifully supplied by nature, is preferable to any other beverage for insuring the health and happiness of mankind; and where we have so many temperance societies, and other advocates, for impressing upon the minds of our fellow-subjects the necessity of becoming converts to the imbibing of this element, in its pure state, ought we not with still greater reason to endeavor to make a similar impression as to the advantages of inhaling, with equal purity, the lighter fluid, of which we stand so much more in need, and which we so much more frequently require?—*London Lancet.*

CASE OF SUB-MAXILLARY TUMOR.—TRACHEOTOMY.

BY B. E. RAPHAEL, M.D., N. YORK.

JOHN ULABROPH, ætat. 21, milkman, born in New York, was admitted to the New York Hospital, May 23d, 1840, with a swelling under the lower jaw, which very much impeded his respiration. As far as could be ascertained, the first symptom he had of the disease was enlargement of the tonsils; one of these was removed last January. From that time a hard, but not very tender swelling seemed to spread, until it reached its present size. It occupied the whole sub-maxillary region from one ear to the other, and reached down to the os hyoides, which was depressed by it. In the buccal cavity it had encroached very much, so that the tongue was protruded and raised up. It was firmly fixed to the jaw and os hyoides. The patient could not open his mouth more than one third of an inch; deglutition was very difficult, and respiration exceedingly embarrassed. His face was very red, approaching round the lips to purple; countenance expressive of the greatest anxiety. The tumor had only affected his breathing for four days previous to his admission, and as he had not slept during the whole time, he was very drowsy. He could not endure the recumbent posture for a moment.

May 24th. Slept none last night; breathing even more difficult than yesterday, each act of respiration accompanied with a loud moan. In consultation, laryngotomy was unanimously advised. It was performed by Dr. A. C. Post, at 2 P. M., in the crico-thyroid space. As soon as a free opening was made, the air rushed in with a hissing noise, and with great relief to the patient. The edges of the wound were drawn apart with threads passed through the skin, and this tied behind the neck. A few minutes after the operation he had a paroxysm of coughing, and threw out of the opening a large quantity of mucus. Soon after this he fell asleep, and during the afternoon was comfortable; occasionally, however, throwing up a quantity of bloody mucus. He slept soundly until 4 o'clock next morning.

25th. Countenance improved; breathing easy, about 20 per minute; feels quite comfortable; bowels opened in the evening by an enema.

26th. Slept very well; breathing very easy; nearly every hour since the operation he had a paroxysm of coughing, in which he would throw up blood mixed with mucus; after the paroxysm he would be comfortable. The tumor having previously been moistened, was touched to-day with the solid nitrate of silver.

27th. Doing extremely well; appetite very good. Is allowed milk and soft custard, which he swallows easily. A canula was introduced into the opening in the larynx; at first it created some irritation, which soon afterwards subsided. It remained in until 12 at night, when it became clogged with mucus and was removed.

28th. Canula introduced again early in the morning, and kept in until 3 P. M., when it was removed, cleansed, and again re-applied—kept in until 10 P. M.

29th. Canula introduced again.

30th. The tumor coated over with tinct. iodine; canula still remaining.

June 8th. Keeps the instrument in for 24 hours without any difficulty.

10th. After removing the instrument to be cleansed this morning, the granulations seemed to swell and close the opening, and nearly stopped his breathing. It was instantly put back again, and he breathed with ease.

15th. The tumor under the jaw has diminished very much since last report, and has become softer. It would probably present no difficulty to his breathing now, but there exists in the back part of his mouth a large projecting tumor which seems entirely to close the fauces. He opens his mouth so little yet, that the exact nature of the tumor cannot be ascertained.

19th. To-day he hawked up from the back part of his mouth a very large, bad-smelling slough, of a grayish color, and as large as a good-sized oyster. After the discharge of this slough he found he could breathe more easily through his mouth. It was not accompanied or preceded by any discharge of pus other than the usual muco-purulent discharge. On examination of the fauces, a small pendulous tumor can be seen on the base of the tongue, which has its origin on the right side, anterior to the tonsil. Posterior to this, and where the tonsil should be, is a cavity apparently the situation from which the slough proceeded. The external swelling has almost entirely subsided.

30th. Since last date he has improved rapidly. By closing the orifice in the trachea, he is able to speak, whistle, blow his nose, and breathe freely. His general health is pretty good. Since last report he has been out of bed most of the time, and several times out of doors. The sore is contracting. Granulations touched with caustic and dressed with simple salve.

July 1st. The tube was removed to-day, and the orifice allowed to commence healing.

3d. The orifice has closed, and he breathes freely through the natural passage.

9th. There is some slight increase of the swelling. Tinct. iodine applied over its whole external surface.

16th. The swelling has continued to increase very rapidly. It is principally confined to the parts immediately under the tongue and the anterior part of the jaw. It is very hard, but not painful. It does not yet affect respiration. On the 13th a dozen leeches were applied, but with no marked benefit. Ordered tobacco poultice.

20th. Tumor has not increased a great deal. He feels a throbbing pain in it to-day for the first time, and says he had occasional rigors all day yesterday. All kinds of local applications were made without benefit; leeches, blisters, ung. hyd. pot., &c.

Aug. 4th. After a consultation, two deep incisions were made on the left side of the jaw, and one on the right side, penetrating through the genio-hyoid fascia. These incisions bled very freely, and it was necessary to apply nitrate of silver to their surface; lint wet with cold water was then applied, and afterwards a large poultice. These measures were attended with but little benefit.

9th. The tumor has continued to increase so much, that there is now

the greatest oppression of the respiration, and at times suffocation is imminent. Dr. Post opened the larynx in the same situation as before, and with immediate relief to his breathing. The disease still continued steadily to advance, pushing upwards and protruding the tongue, which was itself very much swollen. His bowels were kept open by laxatives; his diet was principally milk.

17th. Two incisions were made, one into each side of the tongue; they bled freely. This gave temporary relief. The patient breathes very easily through the tube. A bread and milk poultice was applied over the tongue and mouth.

23d. His condition is somewhat improved: the swelling has somewhat diminished, especially under the jaw. The incisions are nearly healed, and he is able to walk about the ward. He complains of severe smarting in that part of his tongue which is protruded. This was relieved by the application of linseed oil and lime water.

Sept. 16th. Last night a considerable hemorrhage took place from the mouth, about $\frac{3}{4}$ viij. of blood were lost, by which he was much weakened. On introducing the finger along the side of the tongue, it was imbued with a most disgusting smell, which could scarcely be washed off. He has now become much emaciated and feeble; he has also a severe catarrh, and the tube is almost constantly obstructed. His appetite continues very good, and he is able to be up occasionally for a time. The edge and lower surface of the tongue has become deeply ulcerated by the pressure of the teeth.

23d. Was attacked with severe diarrhoea, which weakened him very much, but was checked without much difficulty. His appetite lately has been enormous.

Oct. 2d. Without any change in the symptoms, he was found by the patients dead in his bed. For some days past he has appeared somewhat better; the tongue had diminished a little, but on the lower part the progress of ulceration and sloughing had nearly separated it.

Post-mortem Examination.—Emaciation extreme; the whole of the tongue back to its root was greatly enlarged, and of a cartilaginous hardness. The under surface of the tongue was much destroyed by ulceration and sloughing. All the surrounding parts were involved in an almost uniform enlargement and induration. The swelling was greatest on the right side, and had pushed the epiglottis backwards and to the left. The jaw against which this tumor had so long laid in contact, was very much thinned by absorption; and the teeth could not be brought together after all the soft parts had been removed, from the change in the ligaments and glenoid articulation. The edge of the opening in the trachea was slightly ossified, and the mucous membrane for an inch below the orifice was ulcerated, exactly of the shape and size of the side of the tube he had worn. There were no traces of inflammation of the air passages. High inflammatory redness of the cæcum, colon, and lower part of the small intestines. Head not examined.—*N. Y. Jour. of Med. and Surg.*

TREATMENT OF CLUB-FEET.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—The respectful allusion, in a late editorial paragraph in the *Journal*, to what you call “the pressure system of treatment of club-feet in Philadelphia,” has had the effect which was probably intended, of calling the attention of the profession more generally to the subject, and is eliciting much discussion on the different modes of treating the various distortions of the limbs arising from muscular contractions or other causes. Two modes of practice are now prominently before the public: success in one, depending mainly on the free division of those tendons supposed to oppose the principal obstacle to the cure; in the other, the same object being attempted by the judicious application of machinery, by which, without much pain or discomfort to the patient, the muscular fibres are made to yield, and elongate, and the same result ultimately obtained as by the division of the tendons. Among the advocates of the first plan, are some of the first surgeons in this country and Europe, supported, probably, by the great majority of the medical profession; while the *mechanical* practice, as it is by some contemptuously called, finds its most able, and almost *only* advocate, in the comparatively silent labors of a single individual, Heber Chase, M.D., of Philadelphia; favorably known, however, as having very successfully cultivated this particular branch of surgical practice. An occasional report of his cases, without note or comment on the practice of others, with the accounts of his success as made known by his patients and pupils, seems to have disturbed the equanimity of a distinguished practitioner of the opposite system, whose labored communication in your *Journal* (page 256, Vol. 23), is the occasion of the few remarks that follow.

Dr. B. announces, with some apparent self-gratulation, that the “Orthopedic Infirmary” at Boston “has been regularly increasing in public estimation, and gives flattering omens of soon ranking among our most useful and humane institutions;” that during the two last years he has “divided one hundred and one tendons,” “and that now he has a very considerable number of patients waiting to be operated upon,” and “twenty-nine cases of spinal distortion and twenty-eight cases of club-feet being actually under treatment.” Notwithstanding all this assurance of popular favor, this rail-road speed to “fame and fortune,” the Dr. evidently seems alarmed at the possibility of competition, and vexed that any should have the presumption even to question the necessity of cutting all these “hundred and one tendons” mentioned in his report. He derives consolation, however, from the fact that he is not the first who has encountered this sort of opposition. He says, “from time immemorial no age or generation has been exempt from pretenders to cure club-feet, spinal distortions, &c., by mechanical means alone.” And in the same connection he speaks of “machinists” and “machine-makers, who apply their own apparatus, as their fancy, stupidity or cupidity may suggest.” Of these epithets (which cannot be misunderstood as intended to apply, not only to Dr. Chase, but to all who advocate the opposite practice to that pursued by Dr. B.) no other notice has been taken than the simple re-

port of cases in Nos. 25 and 26 of your Journal, with drawings and descriptions of the instruments used, and mode of application, enabling any one who might choose to test the truth of the report, and the merits of the two modes of practice. Dr. B., too, has published his cases and reported his cures, in which he says much of "*my means of treatment*," "*my mechanical apparatus*," "*instruments of my own construction*"; but, unlike others who have made great improvements in the profession, there is a studied concealment of the *form* and *mode* of application of these instruments. He says, "the discovery of the true principles of the treatment of club-feet has been reserved to the present generation" (within *two years* probably), a discovery for which the profession may be none the wiser if it depends on Dr. B. to make the communication. But the Dr. does not keep wholly "dark" upon this interesting subject. He lifts the veil just sufficient to let us know that he does not belong to those "machinists who know little or nothing of anatomy or physiology," who "apply their apparatus as their fancy, stupidity or cupidity suggests." He says, "In all cases of club-feet—I think I may say all—certainly in all that have been much walked on, there is a twist of the whole limb—the articulation of the hip is *probably abnormal*. The head of the thigh bone and the acetabulum, I *presume*, have not that perfect symmetry found in a limb that has never deviated from a normal state. The gravitation of the foot being turned at right angles with the leg, produces an obliquity of the whole limb, from the diarthrodial articulation of the hip downwards." From this cloud of mystification the Dr. attempts to emerge, and, by way of discouragement to others, to inform us of the difficulties he has to encounter at his "most useful and humane institution," the Orthopedic Infirmary. "Time is required, and very considerable time, to cure club-feet. Muscles must be taught a new action; bone is to be dealt with, and absorbed; and the superabundant ossific matter on the outside of the foot must be taken up by the absorbents, and carried to the inside where it is deficient, which is a process of nature, and requires time. I say a process of nature, and so it is; but nature must be aided by art, or the work will not be accomplished. A constant pressure must be kept up, so directed as to make a bearing upon the external surface of the tarsal bone."

So much for the doctor's *methodus medendi*; now for his *ratio medendi*, his "physiology." "Where two living surfaces press forcibly on each other, absorption takes place, as in the decay of human teeth. The pressure of one tooth upon another always produces decay, and this is absorption. In cases of club-foot, nature, an unerring engineer, carries the superabundant ossific matter from the outside of the foot where it is not wanted, to the inside where it is wanted," &c. The Dr. does not inform us how his "unerring engineer" made such a mistake as to make the deposit on the wrong side of the foot in the first place, nor how the process of absorption, emphatically a vital action, can be called *caries*, *decay* or *death*.

From an attentive perusal of all the reports that have emanated from the Orthopedic Infirmary at Boston, I have endeavored to keep informed of the success of the practice at that institution, and of the same practice at

other places, particularly at Philadelphia, where ample opportunity is afforded to compare the cures effected under both modes of treatment; and I think facts and cases may be adduced, abundantly to prove that a successful treatment of these deformities of the limbs, whether arising from muscular contraction or other causes, is practicable, at any age, *without the division of tendons* or any cutting instrument whatever, provided true ankylosis has not actually taken place. During a few weeks recently spent at Philadelphia, I saw accomplished, without cutting, all that the most zealous tenotomists pretend to do with; which would convince any unprejudiced observer that many, very many tendons have been cut and "operations" performed, successfully no doubt, in cases that might with quite as much ease to the patient, but with less credit to the surgeon, have been cured under the improved application of instruments as now performed.

THOS. CHADBOURNE.

Concord, N. H., July 17, 1841.

PECULIAR DISLOCATION OF THE HIP.

JAS. MILLWOOD, æt. 70, was admitted into St. George's Hospital, on the evening of May 3, apparently in a dying state. He was found to have fracture of several of the ribs of the left side, and fracture of the right thigh, a little below the middle. The left foot was much everted, and there being no fracture of this limb, the attention of the house-surgeon, Mr. Tarrant, was immediately directed to the hip-joint, and the following appearances presented themselves:—The outer part of the left hip-joint was much flattened, and the usual prominence of the trochanter wanting. About an inch below, and a little external to a line, drawn perpendicularly downwards, from the anterior superior spinous process of ileum, was situated the *head* of the *femur*, the trochanter major lying backwards, and outwards to the latter. The head of the bone could be distinctly felt to move on flexing or rotating the limb.

It was impossible to ascertain (during life) what was the amount of shortening, in consequence of the fracture of the opposite thigh. The eversion of the foot was so considerable that the great toe might be said to point outwards, and slightly backwards. The limb admitted of very slight rotation or flexion.

The accident was occasioned by his being thrown out of a cart, and becoming entangled in the reins; the horse ran away, and he was dragged to some distance. He died shortly after his admission.

On examination after death, it was found that the bone had been dislocated directly upwards, the head lying on the anterior inferior spinous process, and a little to its outside. The trochanter major situated posteriorly, and resting on the dorsum of ilium, the trochanter minor resting on the outer edge of the acetabulum. The gluteus medius and minimus were very extensively ruptured, and nearly torn through, at about two inches from their attachments to the trochanter major. The gemellus superior was slightly lacerated, as was also the gemellus inferior and the upper fibres of the quadratus femoris, besides the short head of the rectus.

The capsular ligament was extensively lacerated at its superior part. The "ligamentum teres" entirely ruptured, a little before its attachment to the acetabulum; so that a portion of it remained adhering to both its points of insertion. There was a great quantity of effused blood in all the textures surrounding the joint. The parts are preserved for a preparation; and I feel confident when I say, that Mr. Hewitt, the curator of the museum, will, with his usual kindness, be most happy to show it to all who feel an interest to see the "new kind of dislocation of hip-joint."—*Lancet*.

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, AUGUST 11, 1841.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DISEASES OF THE EYE.

DR. WILLIAM C. WALLACE, of New York, extensively known for his devotion to the study of the comparative anatomy of the eye, and also distinguished in ophthalmic surgery, has given the profession, within a short time, two new charts, in further illustration of the study to which the active powers of his vigorous mind have been steadily devoted for many years. These charts are conveniently constructed for surveying the entire domain of the eye, both in health and disease, at a single glance. To students they must be exceedingly valuable. To any one about operating on the organ itself, or any of its appendages, No. 2, as it is designated, being a colored plan of every malady for which the resources of surgery offer a relief, is an unrivalled guide.

On the first sheet there is a graduated scale of ocular mechanism, colored to the life, embracing the fish, reptile, &c.; and finally the series becomes complete with the human eye. On the second, the author shows not only the location of each specific disease of the organ, as particularized in books, but he adverts to the remedy in the fewest words, and exhibits at the same time the appropriate instrument to be used, the exact appearance of it, in relation to all contiguous parts—and also, in combination, to leave no chance for misunderstanding the idea, the fingers of the assistant are pictured on the spot where they should be placed. Couching, extraction of the cataract, artificial pupil, puncturing of the globe, pterygium, and, lastly, divisions of the recti muscles for overcoming strabismus, are all displayed with a truth and vividness that call forth our admiration and lay us under renewed obligation to Dr. W. Each engraving, in the disease it is designed to exhibit, is on the plan spoken of in an editorial notice of Dr. Post's treatise upon strabismus, three weeks ago.

Probably for a dollar, and perhaps for less, these charts might be purchased; and if so, it would be money economically expended. Even to lie upon the table for general reference, they are worth three times their actual cost. A description of the anatomical appearance of parts is not like seeing pictured illustrations of the parts themselves. Neither books nor oral instruction can possibly compete with these ingenious and useful schemes for making difficult subjects comparatively easy. Dr. Wallace is without a competitor in this novel and useful department, of authorship.

New York State Lunatic Asylum.—No. 26 of the Assembly Reports contains a communication from the Comptroller, transmitting the annual report of the Commissioners of the Asylum. The total amount expended on the structure, at the time the return was made, Jan. 13th, was \$92,171 29. The lathing and plastering is equal to 25,000 square yards! A most substantial edifice, convenient, economical, and superior to any accommodation for lunatics in America, may be expected in the great undertaking now in progress of completion by the people of that State. Very large sums of money must necessarily be appropriated before it will be ready for occupancy.

Dr. Seeger's Advocacy for Total Abstinence.—That venerable physician, C. L. Seeger, M.D., of Northampton, Mass., delivered an address quite recently in that town, which reflects the highest credit on his philanthropy and medical discernment. One extract, only, can be conveniently introduced.

"The history of all nations and ages proves the fact, that the vast many evils, which afflict mankind, have their origin in the ignorance and vicious propensities of man. Though it is a severe school, which teaches wisdom and virtue by suffering, there is often no other, and, what is worse, the life of man is not seldom too short to profit by the lessons received with so much pain and misery. Thrice fortunate is the lot of that individual, that was placed from his infancy in circumstances favorable to the acquisition of sufficient moral and intellectual culture to shun the rocks upon which thousands had been wrecked. How many of our fellow citizens have been plunged into misery, and their innocent wives and children into poverty and distress, because they were early taught that the daily use of alcoholic liquors is salutary! and not many years ago respectable characters, even of the learned professions, so called, insisted on the healthiness of rum, and inculcated the dangerous doctrine by their own example on the minds of their children, and of the community to which they belonged."

Jefferson Medical College.—Since the last lecture term, some important changes have been made in the board of faculty, but they will by no means affect the integrity of the Institution, or lessen the advantages of the students who may enter their names on the catalogue of the school. Drs. Revere and Pattison's places are supplied by gentlemen of acknowledged power and ability to teach in the departments to which they are assigned by efficient trustees. Dr. Dunglison is now the senior professor. Drs. Mutter, Pancoast and Meigs are extensively known for their devotion and success in the profession of which they are distinguished members. It would be unnecessary to particularize all the opportunities which the student has for studying the various things belonging to a course of clinical instruction, in connection with the daily discourses and demonstrations at the College. Ten beneficiaries are admitted, on application to the dean, R. M. Huston, M.D., post paid. Young gentlemen, therefore, who have not the means of paying for the course, have great encouragement; and any ten who may seasonably apply, will receive just as much attention as those who never knew the inconvenience of poverty.

Yellow Fever.—St. Joseph, in Florida, has heretofore been considered a place of such atmospheric purity, that invalids have been accustomed to go there for the renovation of their enfeebled bodies—and thus it has remained, till a short time ago, when a schooner, loaded with fruit, arrived directly from Havana, having two hands on board prostrate with the yellow fever. They were taken on shore, and all kind and praiseworthy attentions paid to their comfort. The seeds of death were thus introduced—and the melancholy catalogue of deaths which has followed the landing of these two sailors, will long be remembered with tears and sorrow at St. Joseph.—What can be said to this plain introduction of yellow fever from a foreign port, by those physicians—the leaders in the profession—who positively declare that such a circumstance never has occurred and never can occur? Can any one in his senses pretend that the infection in this case was not of foreign origin, and propagated from the two seamen, the first victims?

The disease seems not to have shown itself yet at New Orleans, although strong indications of it have been repeatedly announced. There is no apprehension of it here at the North; yet a season rarely passes by without an occasional rumor of its existence on board of some vessel from a tropical climate. Thus far, the shipping in the port of Boston, the present season, has been almost entirely free from sickness of any kind.

Medical Almanac for 1842.—Gentlemen preparing articles for the next volume, the 4th in the series, are requested to transmit them to the address of the editor of this Journal, as soon as it will suit their convenience. Medical statistics, in the United States and the British American Provinces, are especially desired—together with accounts of all new medical associations, the names of their officers, and all other useful information concerning them. Full and accurate accounts of medical schools, hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries, as in past years, are requested from authentic sources. Any communications calculated to make this annual increasingly useful to the profession throughout the whole country, will be gratefully acknowledged by the editor.

Graves's Clinical Lectures.—We are informed that Barrington and Haswell, of Philadelphia, will have ready about the middle of August, a new edition of Graves's Clinical Lectures, with additional lectures and notes by Dr. Gerhard. We have no doubt, from the high reputation that both the gentlemen enjoy, that this book will be amongst the most attractive to the medical profession of any that have been announced for the coming season. The same publishers have also in the hands of an American editor, the last London edition of "Liston's Elements of Surgery," which they expect to issue early in the ensuing year.

Glanders of Horses communicated to Man.—No fact is better established than the communication of the shocking disease of the horse, called *glanders*, to the human subject. Cases of individual suffering are detailed from time to time, in the English journals, which are of the most painful description. In consequence of the increase of the malady, the medical officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have petitioned the Common

Council of the city of London, for the appointment of a *Veterinary Inspector of Smithfield Horse Market*, with a view to the prevention and cure of the disease amongst animals, and having special regard to the public health of the metropolis.

Medical Society, City of New York.—Nicoll H. Dering, M.D., was elected president of the New York City and County Medical Society on the 12th ult., which was the anniversary. The Recording Secretary is H. D. Bulkley, M.D. In times past, there have been spirited meetings of this Association, and it occurs to us that considerable excitement was manifested a few years since, in the election of officers.

Treatment of Phthisis by Inhalation.—Sir Charles Scudamore's method of treating tubercular phthisis by inhalation of iodine and conium, has been referred to in former volumes of this Journal. By an article of his in a late No. of the *Lancet*, it appears that his zeal has not at all abated in this mode of treatment, and that he has opened an institution in London for the poor afflicted with diseases of the chest, where upwards of two hundred patients have been treated and relieved during the last year by inhalation. The following extracts will be found interesting.

"Let it not, however, be imagined, that I claim for it, boastfully, the power of curing the tubercular disease of the lungs in its worst forms; or that I allow myself to speak of tubercular phthisis as curable in a general sense; which might serve to imply that it is not the dangerous and commonly fatal disease which it has always been considered to be. My zeal for the remedy has never carried me to this imprudent length; but I may, on the other hand, be excused if I do not join in the despondency of those who almost shrink from contending with the disease, and who send away the unfortunate patient, in any stage of the disease except quite the last, to another climate. I hold this to be an exceedingly wise measure in certain cases of the threatening of consumption, especially in young persons, whose constitution is not yet fully developed; but I also strongly condemn it, when serious disease has become established, requiring for its treatment the nicest means of art, and not a mere contentment with change of air, and climate, and attention to diet; advantages which are wholly inadequate to the cure, and too often insufficient even for the suspension of the disease. I recommend inhalation as forming a part of a system of treatment, but certainly a very important part; yet, in order to produce its good effects, the doses and the combinations of the several ingredients are always to be considered. The following is the formula of the iodine solution which I prescribe:—R. Iodinii, potassii iodid., āā gr. vj.; aquæ distillat., 3 v.; alcoholis, 3 ii. M. et fiat. Mistura in inhalationem adhibenda."

Iodine in Opacity of the Cornea. By DR. LOHSSE.—The case in which this remedy was successfully employed was one of opacity of the cornea consequent on syphilitic ophthalmia, and so considerable as almost completely to destroy vision. The iodine was given internally, and from four to six drops of the following collyrium were let fall into each eye three times a day: R. Iodini, gr. i.; potassii iodidi, gr. ii.; aq. dest. 3 vi. M. Afterwards this was exchanged for an ointment consisting of iodine,

gr. jss.; iodide of potassium, ℥j.; and lard, 3 ss., of which a small portion was once or twice a day put between the eyelids. The cure was perfected in three months.—*Medicinische Zeitung*.—*Brit. & For. Med. Review*.

Statistics of Amputations performed in the African Army, in Hospitals and the Field, in the years 1837-8-9. By DR. GUYON.—The number of amputations performed in the above years (the campaign of Constantine in 1837 excepted) was 63, namely: Disarticulation of the shoulder-joint, 6; do. elbow, 2; do. wrist, 6; do. knee, 1; do. partial of foot, 1; do. tarso-metatarsal, 1. Amputation of the thigh; 16; do. leg, 7; do. arm, 15; do. forearm, 8.

Of these 63 patients, 46 were cured, 17 died. As, however, four died from circumstances scarcely connected with the amputation, the proportion of deaths may be stated as 1 to 11. This result is much more favorable than that during the siege of Constantine in 1837, for of 10 amputations performed at Médéah, only 1 survived, and of 62 at Blidah, 39 died.

Of the 63 operations referred to above, 44 were performed immediately, 19 secondarily. The former gave 32 cures, 12 deaths; the latter 14 cures, 5 deaths. Thus the proportion of cures after secondary amputation was not less satisfactory than that after immediate.—*Gaz. Med. de Paris*. *British and Foreign Med. Review*.

Case of Triplets.—A very interesting case of triplets is recorded in the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery (April, 1841), by Dr. A. H. Buchanan, of Columbia, Tenn. The mother was a delicate woman, aged 35, and had had four children previously. The father is a stout, healthy man, of middle age. The three children were all well formed, and were hearty and living when the account was written, about six weeks after birth. The child first born was a male, weighing seven pounds; the second a male, weighing four pounds; the third a female, weighing five pounds; making in all sixteen pounds. The placenta was single, and very large, being by actual measurement twelve inches across in one direction, and fourteen in another, and two inches thick in the centre; it presented three divisions upon its fetal surface. Each child had distinct membranes and liquor amnii, and there were three distinct cords.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

Medical Miscellany.—Dr. Wolford Nelson, the proscribed patriot, whose name was extensively circulated during the late rebellion in Canada, has returned to his family—the Provincial government having offered no molestation.—Yellow fever is again awfully destructive at Havana, says a late arrival.—The degree of M.D. was conferred on twenty gentlemen at the late commencement of Dartmouth College, in course. An honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on Micah Eldridge, of Nashua.—Three thousand dollars are offered by the Legislature of Kentucky, for a discovery of the cause of the milk-sickness, any time within five years from the passage of the act.—T. Romeyn Beck, M.D., has been elected professor of materia medica in the Albany Medical College. He has also been chosen Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.—Middleton Goldsmith, M.D., is prosector in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Dr. Trowbridge's remarks on Diseases of the Ovaria, Dr. Kellogg's paper on Gout and Rheumatism, and one on the last illness of President Harrison, have been received.

NOTICE.—A Supplement of four pages is sent out with this No. of the Journal. —The Title-page and Index of the last volume will be enclosed in the next No. or the one succeeding it.

MARRIED.—At Claremont, N. H., May 26, Henry E. Ranney, M.D., of Wardsboro', Vt., to Miss L. O. Billings, of Claremont.—At Lebanon, N. H., Edward R. Peaslee, M.D., to Miss M. T. Kenrick.—At Lowell, Mass., Dr. Frederick Morrill to Miss A. D. Burditt.

DIED.—At Westmoreland, N. H., Dr. Campbell—killed by being thrown from his gig.—At Pensacola, Mordecai Morgan, M.D., Surgeon U. S. N., 51.—At Norwich, Penn., Dr. Charles H. Mitchell, 29.—At New York, Dr. William Baldwin, 62.—At Chesterfield, Mass., James H. Torrey, M.D., 29.

Number of deaths in Boston for the week ending Aug. 7, 34.—Males, 13; Females, 21. Stillborn, 2. Of consumption, 8—infantile, 1—disease of the heart, 2—teething, 3—inflammation of the bowels, 1—canker, 1—dysentery, 4—scarlet fever, 1—smallpox, 1—debility, 1—cancer, 1—bowel complaint, 1—disease of the spine, 1—liver complaint, 1—pneumonia, 1—chronic diarrhoea, 1—croup, 3—inflammation of the brain, 1.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER,

Kept at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Ms. Lat. 42° 13' 49". Elevation 483 ft.

1841. July.	THERM.				BAROMETER.			Wind, 2, P.M.	Weather, 2, P.M.	Remarks.
	L.	F.	P.	M.	L.	P.	M.			
1. Thur.	68	75	72		29.26	29.24	29.23	S W	Fair	
2. Frid.	63	75	68		29.30	29.35	29.40	N W	Fair	
3. Satur.	51	70	66		29.43	29.40	29.42	N W	Fair	
4. Sun.	52	76	66		29.41	29.40	29.40	N W	Fair	
5. Mon.	56	76	66		29.39	29.30	29.29	S	Fair	High wind. Thunder storm evening.
6. Tues.	61	81	73		29.26	29.32	29.27	S W	Fair	Thunder storm in the night. .40 in. rain.
7. Wed.	64	76	72		29.25	29.32	29.31	W	Fair	.56 inch rain in the night.
8. Thur.	62	74	70		29.32	29.31	29.40	N W	Fair	
9. Frid.	60	75	70		29.44	29.50	29.45	N W	Fair	
10. Satur.	64	74	67		29.26	29.26	29.34	N W	Fair	.19 inch rain from 6 to 9 o'clock, A. M.
11. Sun.	54	70	70		29.37	29.31	29.30	N W	Fair	
12. Mon.	51	73	71		29.30	29.29	29.29	N W	Fair	Beautiful sunset.
13. Tues.	54	79	74		29.30	29.31	29.38	W	Fair	
14. Wed.	64	78	74		29.39	29.38	29.35	S W	Fair	.18 inch rain in the night.
15. Thur.	69	83	79		29.30	29.32	29.33	N W	Fair	
16. Frid.	69	71	72		29.30	29.34	29.42	N W	Fair	Shower. Thermometer fell 10 degrees.
17. Satur.	63	77	65		29.45	29.52	29.53	S W	Fair	
18. Sun.	56	77	72		29.53	29.54	29.53	S	Fair	
19. Mon.	58	83	74		29.54	29.54	29.55	S W	Fair	Aurora borealis.
20. Tues.	61	83	75		29.64	29.75	29.76	N	Fair	
21. Wed.	61	86	78		29.77	29.76	29.79	S	Fair	Fog in the meadows in the morning.
22. Thur.	62	84	81		29.63	29.55	29.50	S W	Fair	
23. Frid.	70	80	74		29.47	29.50	29.50	N E	Fair	
24. Satur.	64	72	72		29.54	29.58	29.56	N E	Cloudy	
25. Sun.	69	82	73		29.48	29.49	29.32	S	Cloudy	Thunder storm morning and evening.
26. Mon.	71	74	68		29.36	29.38	29.49	N W	Fair	
27. Tues.	56	75	72		29.50	29.45	29.42	S E	Fair	
28. Wed.	64	73	71		29.34	29.33	29.40	N W	Fair	
29. Thur.	50	70	67		29.48	29.48	29.45	S W	Fair	Aurora borealis.
30. Frid.	56	76	70		29.40	29.40	29.40	W	Fair	
31. Satur.	60	64	64		29.40	29.39	29.36	N E	Rain	

The month of July has been favorable to the husbandman for the ingathering of the fruits of the earth, while seasonable showers have kept the gardens and later crops thrifty and luxuriant. The season has been dry, and the supply of rain moderate. Thermometer has ranged from 50 to 86. Barometer from 29.24 to 29.77. Rain, 2.93 inches.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by D. CLAPP, JR., at 134 Washington St., corner of Franklin St., to whom all communications must be addressed, post paid. It is also published in Monthly Parts, with a printed cover. There are two volumes each year. J. V. C. SMITH, M.D., Editor. Price \$3.00 a year in advance, \$3.50 after three months, or \$4.00 if not paid within the year. Two copies to the same address, for \$5.00 a year, in advance. Orders from a distance must be accompanied by payment in advance or satisfactory reference. Postage the same as for a newspaper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

NO. 1, VOL. XXV.....AUGUST 11, 1841.

BOYLSTON MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.

The Boylston Medical Committee, appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard University, consists of the following physicians:—

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.

WALTER CHANNING, M.D.

GEORGE HAYWARD, M.D.

JOHN RANDALL, M.D.

ENOCH HALE, M.D.

JOHN WARE, M.D.

At the annual meeting of the Committee, July 28, 1841, the Boylston Premium, of fifty dollars value, for the best Dissertation on the question—"To what extent is disease the effect of changes in the chemical or vital properties of the blood?" was awarded to J. F. W. Lane, M.D., of Boston.

The questions for 1842 are, 1st—"To what extent is the human system protected from smallpox by inoculation with the cowpox? Is the protection increased by re-vaccination; and if so, under what circumstances?"

2d. On the diseases of the kidney; and the changes which occur in the appearance and composition of the urine, in health and in disease.

Dissertations on these subjects must be transmitted, post-paid, to John C. Warren, M.D., of Boston, on or before the first Wednesday of April, 1842.

The following subjects are offered for 1843:—

1st. The best method of warming and ventilating rooms for preventing and curing disease.

2d. The structure and diseases of the teeth, with a numerical solution of the question, Can caries of the teeth be retarded by mechanical processes?

Dissertations on these subjects must be transmitted, as above, on or before the first Wednesday of April, 1843.

The author of the successful dissertation on either of the above subjects will be entitled to a premium of fifty dollars, or a gold medal of that value, at his option.

Each dissertation must be accompanied by a sealed packet, on which shall be written some device or sentence, and within shall be enclosed the author's name and residence. The same device or sentence is to be written on the dissertation to which the packet is attached.

Unsuccessful dissertations are deposited with the Secretary, from whom they may be obtained if applied for within one year after they have been received.

By an order adopted in 1826, the Secretary was directed to publish annually the following votes:—

1st. That the Board do not consider themselves as approving the doctrines contained in any of the dissertations to which premiums may be adjudged.

2d. That in case of the publication of a successful dissertation, the author is considered as bound to print the above vote in connection therewith.

ENOCH HALE, Secretary.

Boston, July 29, 1841.

A. 4—4w

MEDICAL WORKS, PUBLISHED BY BARRINGTON & HASWELL, PHILADELPHIA.

ANDRAL's Medical Clinic; Bryant's Anatomical Examinations; Burne on Habitual Constipation; Clutterbuck on Bloodletting; Collins's Practical Treatise on Midwifery; Cooper's (Sir A.) Lectures on Surgery; Curling on Tetanus; Cutler on Bandages and Bandaging; Edwards on the Influence of Physical Agents on Life; Epidemics of the Middle Ages; Essay on Physiology and Hygiene, by Reid, Ehrenberg, Stromeyer, Muller, &c.; Evanson and Maunsele on the Management and Diseases of Children; Freckleson's Outlines of Pathology; Gooch's Midwifery; Holland's Notes and Reflections; Homer's Med. and Topog. Observations upon the Mediterranean, Portugal, &c.; Hunter on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds; Hunter on the Teeth; Hunter on the Venereal Disease; Hunter on the Animal Economy; Hunter's Principles of Surgery; Hunter's Life; Hunter's Complete Works, 4 vols.; Laycock on Hysteria; Lee's Observ. on the Principal Medical Institutions and Practice of France, Italy and Germany, in 1 vol., with Johnson's Syllabus of Materia Medica, and Latham's Lectures on Clinical Medicine; Macartney on Inflammation; Magendie on the Blood; Marshall on the Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, &c., with Weatherhead on Diseases of the Lungs; Millengen's Curiosities of Medical Experience; Plumbé on Diseases of the Skin; Prichard on Insanity, &c.; Ricord on Venereal Disorders, &c., and Amussat's Lectures on Retention of Urine; Stokes's Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, with Notes, and 12 Additional Lectures, by John Bell, M.D.; Williams on the Physiology and Diseases of the Chest; Willis on Urinary Diseases and their Treatment; Select Medical Library and Bulletin of Medical Science, containing Bell's Materia Medica, and Schill and Aretæus on the Causes and Signs of Diseases.

Nearly ready, Graves and Gerhard's Clinical Lectures.

Aug. 11—

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The next annual session of Lectures will commence on the first Tuesday in November, 1841, and continue sixteen weeks.

ALDEN MARCH, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

JAMES M'NAUGHTON, M.D., Prof. Theory and Practice of Medicine.

T. ROMEYN BECK, M.D., Prof. Materia Medica.

EBENEZER EMMONS, M.D., Prof. Obstetrics and Natural History.

LEWIS C. BECK, M.D., Prof. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, M.D., Prof. Anatomy.

THOMAS HUN, M.D., Prof. Institutes of Medicine.

AMOS DEAN, Esq., Prof. Medical Jurisprudence.

Fees for all the courses, \$70. Graduation fee, \$20. Matriculation fee, \$5. Boarding from \$3 to \$3.50 per week.

Aug. 11—6w

ALDEN MARCH, M.D., *President of Faculty.*
J. H. ARMSBY, M.D., *Registrar.*

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE annual course of Lectures for the session of 1841 and 42 will commence on the first Monday of November, 1841, and continue until the first of March, 1842.

J. AUGUSTINE SMITH, M.D., Prof. of Physiology.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M.D., Emeritus Prof. of Surgery.

JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN B. BECK, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

JOHN TORREY, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.

ROBERT WATTS, JR., M.D., Prof. of General, Special and Pathological Anatomy.

WILLARD PARKER, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES QUACKENBOSCH, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Matriculation fee, \$5. Fee for the full course of lectures, \$108. Dissecting and Demonstration ticket, \$5. Graduation fee, \$25. Good board may be procured in this city for from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

N. B.—A preliminary course of lectures will be delivered by the Faculty during the month of October, commencing on the first Monday. This course will be free to the students of the College. The dissecting rooms will be opened for the season on the first Monday of October.

New York, 15th June, 1841.

Je 23—epif

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

THE annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 5th of August next, and continue three months.

DIXI CROSBY, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

EDWARD E. PHELPS, M.D., Lecturer on Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, and Medical Botany.

OLIVER P. HUBBARD, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOSEPH ROBY, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.

EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

Expenses for the course of lectures, \$50.00. Graduating, \$18. Matriculating, \$3.00. Board may be had at \$1.33 to \$2.00 per week, and abundant facilities for those who may wish to board themselves. The fees must be paid at the commencement of the term, or notes given with satisfactory security. All operations before the medical class are performed gratis.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, June 15, 1841. Je 23—1A7 OLIVER P. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

THE annual course of Lectures will commence the first Thursday, 5th of August, 1841, and continue thirteen weeks. Fee for the whole course of lectures, \$50; fee for those who have attended two courses at any respectable medical school, \$10; graduation fee, \$18; library fee according to the number of books taken. Board, from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Theory and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics, by	H. H. CHILDS, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by	FRANK H. HAMILTON, M.D.
Anatomy and Physiology, by	JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D.
General and Special Pathology, by	ALONZO CLARK, M.D.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by	M. A. LEE, M.D.
Chemistry, Botany, and Natural Philosophy, by	CHESTER DEWEY, M.D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy,	C. C. CHAFFEE, M.D.

Pittsfield, Mass., May, 1841.

Je 9—tL

PARKER HALL, Secretary.

DR. J. J. MOORMAN.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

MAY be consulted by persons at a distance, as to the propriety of using the *White Sulphur Water*, in particular diseases, &c. Communications, descriptive of the case, enclosing the ordinary fee of \$5, directed, post-paid, to Dr. M. at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., will be promptly responded to.

October 23d, 1840.

O. 28—1amMcneptO

HOMOEOPATHIC BOOKS AND MEDICINE CHESTS.

OTIS CLAPP, No. 10 School street, Boston, has for sale, Currie's Practice of Homeopathy; Everest on do.; Broecke on do.; Dunsford's Practical Advantages of do.; Dunsford's do. Remedies; Quin's Pharmacopœia; Simpson's do.; Hahnemann's Organon; Jenne's do. Practice; Jahr's Manual; Herring's do., or Domestic Physician; Rouff's Repertory; Currie's Domestic do.; Broecke's Diseases of the Alimentary Canal, and Constipation, with notes by Dr. Humphrey. Also small works for popular use by Croserio, Eustaphie, Everest, Green, Herring, Des Guidi, &c. Medicine Chests for sale as above. O. C. is agent for the Homeopathic Examiner, by A. Gerard Hall, published monthly in New York.

My 12—

TO PHYSICIANS.

A PHYSICIAN who has been in practice for the last seven years, in the eastern part of Maine, wishing to change his location for one in the interior of Massachusetts or Connecticut, would purchase, exchange, or what would be more preferable, enter into partnership with one who has been in good practice for a long series of years. Address the editor, post-paid.

Jy 28—4w

VACCINE VIRUS.

PHYSICIANS in any section of the United States can procure ten quills charged with PURE VACCINE VIRUS, by return mail, on addressing the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, enclosing one dollar, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the post office.

June 19

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

DR. HAYNES's instrument, which is recommended by the profession generally, may now be had at the Medical Journal office. Price, with perineal strap, only \$4—without, \$3.50. By addressing the publisher, No. 184 Washington street, physicians may be readily accommodated. A. 19

The Supporters may also be obtained of the following agents:—In New Hampshire, Drs. J. A. Dana, N. Hampton; A. Harris, Colebrook; M. Parker, Acworth; J. Crosby, Meredith; E. Bartlett, Haverhill; D. Crosby, Hanover; F. P. Fitch, Amherst; J. Smith, Dover; J. C. Eastman, Hamstead; C. B. Hamilton, Lyme; Suckney & Dexter, Lancaster; J. B. Abbott, Boscawen; N. Kendall & Co., Nashua. In Vermont, Dr. L. Jewett, St. Johnsbury. L. S. Bartlett, Lowell, Mass. J. Balch, Jr., Providence, R. I.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE subscribers having been long engaged in private medical instruction, propose to receive pupils, and to devote to them such time and opportunities for study and practice as are necessary for a medical education. Their pupils will be admitted without fee to the lectures on midwifery in the Massachusetts Medical College, to the practice of the Massachusetts Hospital, and have opportunities for the study of practical anatomy under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Otis. Terms may be learned by calling on Dr. Otis, No. 8 Chambers street. Fuel, lights and rooms without charge.

Boston, August 19, 1840.

WALTER CHANNING,
GEORGE W. OTIS, JR.

ORTHOPEDIC INFIRMARY

FOR THE TREATMENT OF SPINAL DISTORTIONS, CLUB FEET, ETC.

AT 65 Belknap street, Boston. Patients from a distance can be accommodated with board in the immediate neighborhood.

JOHN B. BROWN, M.D., Surgeon.

We the subscribers approve of Dr. J. B. Brown's plan of an infirmary for the treatment of Spinal Affections, Club Feet, and other Distortions of the human body, and will aid him by our advice whenever called upon.

John C. Warren, George Hayward, Edw. Reynolds, Jno. Randall, J. Mason Warren, John Jeffries, John Homans, M. S. Perry, W. Channing, George C. Shattuck, Jacob Bigelow, Enoch Hale, W. Strong, George Parkman, D. Humphreys Storer, George W. Otis, Jr., Winslow Lewis, Jr., J. H. Lane, Edw. Warren, George B. Doane, John Ware, George Bartlett, John Flint, J. V. C. Smith, Boston, April 14, 1841.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN.

A PHYSICIAN, residing in a pleasant village, near the centre of the State of New York, not 20 miles from the city of Utica, and having a liberal share of patronage, will dispose of his situation on moderate terms, consisting of a village lot, an elegant dwelling house and office, barn, carriage, and other out-houses, &c. &c. All of which will be disposed of on easy terms to the purchaser. Address the editor of this Journal, post-paid. Jy 14—4m

THEODORE METCALF, APOTHECARY.

No. 39 Tremont Row, Boston, is sole agent for the sale of Bull's Philadelphia Gold Foil. He has also the largest assortment of mineral teeth to be found in New England. Together with turnkeys, forceps, drills, files, mirrors, platina, and almost every article used by dentists. English and American surgical instruments, in great variety.

Any instrument not in store, obtained to order at three days' notice.

Ap 7—6m

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, annually, and continue until the 1st of March.

During this period, full courses will be delivered on the various branches of medicine by

THOMAS SEWALL, M.D., Professor of Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine.

HARVEY LINDSLEY, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOMAS MILLER, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JOHN M. THOMAS, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. FREDERICK MAY, M.D., Professor of Surgery; late Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland.

FREDERICK HALL, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

SAMUEL C. SAOOT, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

As there are many young men of talent and worth in different parts of our country who, from restricted circumstances, are unable to avail themselves of the benefit of public lectures, the Professors have resolved to admit, gratuitously, two such students from each of the States, and one from each of the Territories. In order, however, to guard against individuals whose education and character do not qualify them to become useful members of the profession, the selection is placed in the hands of the Senators and Delegates of Congress, each of whom has the right to select one student from his respective State or Territory, and whose certificate of selection will be a passport to all the lectures, by paying only, on entering the school, the usual matriculating fee of five dollars.

The entire expense, for a Course of Lectures by all the Professors, is \$70. Dissecting Ticket, \$10; optional with the student.

Good board can be procured at from three to four dollars per week.

THOMAS MILLER, M.D.

Washington, May 1, 1841.

My 12—1amN

Dean of the Faculty.

TREMONT-STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE subscribers, at their rooms in Tremont street, continue to give personal instruction to private pupils as heretofore, in the various branches of medicine, in connection with the practical pursuit of anatomy, and attendance on the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the other opportunities belonging to their school.

Jy 23—copy

JACOB BIGELOW,
EDWARD REYNOLDS,
D. HUMPHREYS STORER,
OLIVER W. HOLMES.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The annual course of Lectures will commence on the 1st Monday of October next, and continue until the ensuing March.

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATRISON, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

JOHN REVERE, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

MARTYN PAINE, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to \$105. Matriculation fee, \$5. Respectable board and lodging can be obtained at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

In addition to the facilities which the hospitals of New York offer for clinical instruction, a SURGICAL CLINIQUE has been instituted in the College building under the direction of the Professors of Surgery and Anatomy.

JOHN W. DRAPER,

Secretary to the Faculty.

Jy 28—eoptN1

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE annual course of Lectures, for the term of 1841-2, will commence on Thursday, September 30, and continue sixteen weeks.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by

Theory and Practice of Physic, by

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by

Obstetrics, by

Anatomy and Physiology, by

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D. LL.D.

ELI IVES, M.D.

WILLIAM TULLY, M.D.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M.D.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D.

Fees for a full course, \$76, to be paid in advance. Abundant facilities for dissections at a very moderate expense. Graduation fee, \$15.

Yale College, New Haven, July 6, 1841.

Jy 14—tsep28

CHARLES HOOKER, Sec'ry.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION OF 1841—42.

THE regular Lectures will commence on the first Monday of November.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D., Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

J. K. MITCHELL, M.D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.

THOMAS D. MUTTER, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.

On and after the first of October, the dissecting room will be open, and the Professor of Anatomy will give his personal attendance thereto. Clinical instruction will likewise be given at the Dispensary of the College.

During the course, ample opportunities will be afforded for clinical instruction; Professors Dunglison, Huston, and Pancoast being medical officers of the Philadelphia Hospital; Professor Meigs of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and Professor Mutter, Surgeon to the Philadelphia Dispensary.

Professor Dunglison will lecture regularly on Clinical Medicine, and Professor Pancoast on Clinical Surgery, at the Philadelphia Hospital, throughout the course.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.

TRUSSES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305, Washington street, Boston (entrance in Temple Avenue—up stairs). All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr John Beath, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston.

Any kind of trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

☐ Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

JAMES F. FOSTER.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M.D.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of trusses and other apparatus for my patients, and have always found him ready, capable and faithful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

Boston, March 10, 1840.

JOHN RANDALL, M.D.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

THE attention of the medical profession is respectfully invited to Dr. Chapin's Utero-abdominal Supporter and Elastic Belt, which has been recently much improved, and its efficacy thereby greatly increased. It has been faithfully tested by most of the medical faculty of Boston and New York, who have pronounced their unqualified approbation of its utility. Physicians in want, will obtain the measure round the pelvis. They can be supplied with the cheapest and best instrument of the kind in use, from the low price of \$2, to \$7, according to finish. Perineum straps (extra) at 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Reference may be had to the following physicians in Boston, among others who recommend this instrument:—Drs. John C. Warren, J. Ware, W. Channing, G. B. Doane, W. Lewis, J. Flint, J. Mason Warren, E. Palmer, Jr., C. G. Putnam, E. W. Leach.

Office No. 16 Howard, near Court st., Boston.

Nov. 25.—2w&lam6m.

A. F. BARTLETT,

Agent for JOHN R. CHAPIN, M.D.